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**(54) Daisy chain multiplexer**

Daisy-chain geschalteter Multiplexer  
Multiplexeur connecté en daisy-chain

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**EP-A- 0 198 966 US-A- 4 374 435**

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**Description****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to method and apparatus for multiplexing signals and more particularly concerns flexible multiplexing that is readily reconfigurable to accommodate different numbers of inputs.

**2. Description of Related Art**

In various systems that are required to handle a large number of inputs, such as, for example, in an aircraft audio entertainment system, analog signals are generally converted to digital form and then time division multiplexed for transmission to a plurality of listening stations. Commonly, analog to digital conversion and multiplexing take place in hardware mounted in a single box at a single location. If the system with which the multiplexing arrangement is used is to be reconfigured, as when, for example, further seats are added to an aircraft and additional audio sources are used, additional channels of audio information must be transmitted together with the original channels. According to present arrangements, in order to support additional audio channels an entirely new multiplexer box is required. Furthermore, in such systems where both audio and video entertainment is employed, it is generally convenient, if not necessary, to position the audio source or sources (a CD player or tape deck) at locations remote from the location of the video source with its audio signals, such as a video type reproducer for example. For such a reconfiguration the video audio and the independent audio sources must be connected to the same digitizing box, which results in a significant additional amount of interconnecting wiring.

An aircraft audio entertainment system is disclosed in US-A- 4 374 435 with reference to Figures 1 and 2 included therein. The system comprises a main multiplexer responsive to a plurality of audio sources for converting audio signals from the audio sources into a PCM serial bit stream. A plurality of zone multiplexers are also provided which are responsive to both the PCM bit stream from the main multiplexer and to audio signals from respective zone audio sources located near to the zone multiplexers.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a multiplexing system which avoids or minimizes above-mentioned problems.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a multiplexer unit as specified in claims 1 to 7.

Also in accordance with the present invention, there is provided a chain of multiplexer units as specified in

claims 8 to 10.

Also in accordance with the present invention, there is provided a method for time division multiplexing as specified in claims 11 and 12.

- 5      In carrying out principles of the present invention in accordance with a preferred embodiment thereof, a plurality of multiplexer units are effectively cascaded, connected in a daisy chain, with all multiplexer units employing a common repetitive timing frame that is divided into a plurality of subframes. Each multiplexer is provided with a number of local inputs and is adapted to receive a remote input. The common multiplexer timing frame is arranged so that local inputs of individual multiplexers are uniquely assigned to individual subframes.
- 10     Input signals derived from the remote input and which correspond to local inputs from a prior multiplexer unit in the chain are assigned to individual subframes, each of which corresponds to an individual one of the prior multiplexer units in the chain.
- 15

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

In the accompanying drawings:

- 20
- 25     Figure 1 is a simplified block diagram of a daisy chain of multiplexer units embodying principles of the present invention;
- 30     Figure 2a is a timing chart showing data in a frame of a first multiplexer in the chain;
- 35     FIG. 2b is a timing chart showing data in a frame of a second multiplexer in the chain;
- 40     FIG. 2c is a timing chart showing data in the last multiplexer in the chain;
- 45     FIGS. 3a and 3b together form a more detailed block diagram of an exemplary one of the multiplexer units of FIG. 1.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

- 50     Illustrated in FIG. 1 is a daisy chain of three cascaded multiplexer units 10, 12 and 14, each of which is provided with two types of inputs and a single output. The two types of inputs for unit 10 are first, a group of local analog audio signals, indicated as audio 1 through audio 6, and, second, an RF (radio frequency) signal on a line 18. Multiplexer unit 10 has a single output on a line 20 which provides a remote audio modulated RF signal input for the second multiplexer unit 12 in the chain. The latter has a plurality of local analog audio inputs indicated as audio 7 through audio 12, and like the first multiplexer unit 10, provides a single audio modulated RF output on a line 22. The latter forms the remote input to the third multiplexer unit 14, which has a plurality of local analog audio inputs indicated as audio 13 through audio
- 55

18. The third multiplexer unit has an output on a line 24 which comprises the modulated RF output of the multiplexer chain. It will be readily understood that the number of audio inputs, indicated as six for each of the multiplexer units, is selected solely for purposes of exposition, and each multiplexer unit may have fewer or more of such inputs. For example, as the description proceeds, it will be seen that a presently preferred embodiment is provided with 32 inputs for each of the three multiplexer units in a three unit chain, to thereby enable handling of a total of 96 local audio inputs. The audio inputs are audio analog signals that are derived from a suitable analog audio source, such as, for example, a compact disc player, a tape playback machine, or a microphone of a public address system. The RF signal on input line 18 includes additional audio signals which have been digitized and modulated upon a suitable RF carrier. It will be understood that modulation and demodulation is not essential to the present invention, and the multiplexing described herein may operate on signals without any modulation or demodulation.

The three multiplexer units 10, 12 and 14 may be precisely identical, differing only in the nature of the inputs thereto. However, for the first unit 10 of the chain, there may be no remote or RF input on its input line 18. The analog audio signals audio 1 through audio 6 is each fed to an individual one of a plurality (six in this exemplary embodiment) of analog to digital converters 26a through 26f, each of which provides a serial bit stream comprising a digitized version of the analog audio input on a separate one of the input lines to a conventional set of multiplexer switches 28. An additional input to multiplexer switches 28 (provided that there is a remote input on line 18) is provided from the output of a demodulator 30 within the multiplexer unit 10. The demodulator 30, if there is an RF input on line 18, removes from the RF carrier the serial bit stream which comprises digitized audio samples that have been modulated upon the carrier. The multiplexer output on a line 32 may also include a plurality of data bits representing the remote input (if any) that comprises digitized audio signals demodulated from the RF input signal on line 18.

Multiplexer unit 10 includes a timing unit (not shown in FIG. 1), more particularly described below, which sets up a common repetitive timing frame illustrated in FIG. 2a. The train of timing frames is defined by a frame sync at points indicated in FIG. 2a at 34 and 36, and each frame is divided into equal length subframes at points 38, 40. Although equal length subframes are presently preferred, it will be understood that the subframes need not be of equal length provided that duration of each remains constant throughout the chain. Each subframe is uniquely assigned to one, and only one, multiplexer unit of the chain. Each of the subframes is divided into a plurality of equal length time slots, with one such time slot being provided for each local input to the multiplexer unit. That is, for each of the inputs audio 1 through audio 6, in this exemplary embodiment, there is provided one

time slot of subframe 1 in each frame of the train of frames.

The time slots for subframe 1 of the timing diagram of FIG. 2a are indicated as S1, S2, S3, S4, S5 and S6.

- 5 5 For convenience of exposition, the several subframes of the frame are denoted subframe 1, uniquely corresponding to and assigned to multiplexer unit 10, subframe 2, uniquely corresponding to and assigned to multiplexer unit 12, and subframe 3 uniquely corresponding to and assigned to multiplexer unit 14. It will be understood that the drawings illustrate only an example having three subframes corresponding to a daisy chain having three multiplexers. However, the time frame is established to have a number of subframes equal to the maximum number of daisy chain multiplexer units that is expected to be employed in this configurable and reconfigurable system. Thus each frame may have a number of subframes greater than the number of multiplexer units, but never less. As will be seen from the following description, not all subframes contain data. Some are empty.

At the output of multiplexer switches 28 on line 32 appears a serial bit stream of digitized audio samples, with the signals appearing in sequence and with the bits of each sample being assigned to an individual one of the several time slots in a subframe. Each sample, as digitized by the analog to digital converters, may comprise sixteen bits. With such an arrangement each sixteen bits of a single sample will appear in a single time slot, as indicated by the several bits appearing in each of the time slots S1 -S6 of subframe 1 of FIG. 2a. The sixteen bits of the next sample of this same signal appear in the same time slot of the next frame, etc. The multiplexer unit timing is arranged to cause the digitized samples of the local inputs of unit 10, namely the digitized samples of inputs audio 1 through audio 6, to be positioned in the respective slots of subframe 1. Because, in the example under discussion, there is no signal at the RF input 18 of multiplexer unit 10, all of the time slots of subframe 2 and subframe 3 are empty for this first unit of the daisy chain. Subframe 2 and subframe 3 are uniquely assigned to multiplexer units 12 and 14, respectively. The frame repeats at a rate which is consistent with the audio sampling rate of the system, on the order of 8000 frames per second to 46000 frames per second. In an exemplary embodiment for handling three separate groups, each of 32 inputs, with a frame rate of 8000 frames per second, the timing provides a single frame duration of approximately 125 microseconds, with each time slot having a duration of 1.3 microseconds.

As previously described, the digitized samples from the A/D converters of multiplexer unit 10 are fed through the time division multiplexer switches 28 to provide the serial bit stream illustrated in slots S1 through S6, with the bits in each slot denoting the amplitude of a single sample of a single one of the audio inputs. The digitized samples are then modulated, in a modulator 46, upon

an RF carrier so that the output of the multiplexer unit, which appears at the output of the modulator 46 on line 20, is an RF signal, as previously described, which has modulated thereon a serial bit stream representing digitized samples of a plurality of analog audio signals. This modulated RF signal on line 20 also includes the frame sync signals and is fed to the remote or RF input of the second unit, multiplexer unit 12, in the chain. This unit also has local audio inputs, denoted as audio 7 through 12. Just as described in connection with multiplexer unit 10, the several local audio signals are digitized in analog to digital converters 48a through 48f, and the modulated RF signal on line 20 is demodulated in a demodulator 50, thereby providing on the several input lines to multiplexer switches 52 of unit 12 seven inputs (six local audio and one remote from RF), each of which comprises a digitized sample of an audio signal. Multiplexer switches 52 provide a single serial bit stream on its common output line 54 to a modulator 56, which modulates all of the digitized samples upon an RF carrier to provide on output line 22 an RF signal that is modulated with the digitized samples of the local audio inputs to both multiplexer units 10 and 12.

Because, in the example under discussion, the first unit, unit 10, receives no remote input, it generates the repetitive timing frame sync and time slot signals which will be used by the entire chain. In this example under discussion, the second unit 12 receives a modulated RF signal in addition to its local audio inputs. The modulated RF signal also carries frame sync signals, from which a counter subject to the system clock generates the subframe and time slot signals. Therefore, to synchronize timing throughout the chain, the sync signals of the remote signal received on line 20 are employed for purposes of timing. Thus, the system ensures that the timing of the second multiplexer unit 12 will be the same as the frame and slot timing of the first multiplexer unit. Where, as previously described, the multiplexer unit receives no RF input, it provides its own frame and slot timing.

The third multiplexer unit 14, which is identical to each of the other two, is provided with its own local audio inputs, identified as audio 13 through audio 18, which are fed to six individual analog to digital converters 60a through 60f, and thence to the third unit multiplexer switches 62. The modulated RF output of the second multiplexer unit 12 is fed on line 22 as the remote input to the demodulator 64 of the third multiplexer unit 14, which removes the RF carrier from the digitized samples of this remote input and feeds a serial bit stream to the multiplexer switches for time division multiplexing together with the digitized versions of the local audio inputs from converters 60a through 60f. The output of multiplexer switches 62 is fed to the third unit modulator 66, which provides on output line 24, as the output of the entire chain of multiplexers, an RF signal upon which are modulated all of the inputs to all of the multiplexers.

The first subframe has its time slots S1 through S6

uniquely allotted to the digital samples of the local inputs audio 1 through 6 of the first multiplexer, as shown in FIG. 2a. The time slots of the second subframe, in the second multiplexer unit 12, are shown in FIG. 2b. Time

5 slots S7 through S12 in the timing frames of the second unit are uniquely allotted to the local inputs of the second unit, and thus each time frame of multiplexer 12 has two data filled subframes. Subframe 3 is still empty in the second unit of the chain. As can be seen in FIG. 2b,

10 subframe 1 of each frame of multiplexer unit 12 carries the digitized samples of the local inputs of multiplexer 10, subframe 2 of the second multiplexer unit time frame carries digitized samples of its own local audio inputs, and the subframe 3 of time frames of the second multi-

15 plexer unit are still blank.

The third multiplexer unit, like the second, receives a modulated RF signal and thus employs the frame sync of this RF signal to establish its own frame and slot timing. In this third multiplexer unit, as can be seen in FIG.

20 2c, each of the subframes, namely subframes 1, 2 and 3, is provided with data in all of the time slots, with the time slots 1 through 6 of subframe 1 still being uniquely allotted to local inputs of the first multiplexer unit, sub-

25 frames S7 through S12 of subframe 2 being uniquely allotted to the local inputs unit 12, and the third subframe having its time slots uniquely allotted to the local audio inputs of the third multiplexer unit 14.

The arrangement enables one or more multiplexers to be added to the chain, simply connecting additional

30 multiplexers in series. For example, should a system initially require only six audio inputs, it would then employ only a single one of the multiplexer units, which is capable of handling the six audio inputs. When such system is reconfigured and enlarged to handle an additional six

35 audio inputs, it is not necessary to discard the original multiplexer and replace it with one of increased capacity. It is merely necessary to interconnect a second multiplexer unit, such as multiplexer 12, which uniquely receives the additional audio inputs, and to feed the mod-

40 ulated RF output of the first multiplexer to the appropriate input of the second multiplexer. The modulated RF output of the second multiplexer transmits the bit stream of digitized audio signals from all inputs of both multi-

45 plplexer units as modulated on its RF carrier. Still further enlargement of the system may require use of additional local audio inputs, and thus one may simply add an additional multiplexer unit identical to those previously de-

50 scribed, or such an additional unit may be inserted between any existing units, at any point in the chain.

Thus it will be seen that the use of this type of mul-

55 tiplexer unit enables simplified reconfiguration of the system to accommodate different numbers of inputs without either requiring initial use of excess capacity (ex-

cept for one unused switch of the array of multiplexing switches) or scrapping of outdated units of too little ca-

pacity. Further, the several multiplexer units need not be located together, but may be conveniently located adja-

cent the input sources themselves. Such input sources,

such as CD players, tape players and video tape decks are of relatively large size and are often desirably located at mutually different locations on an aircraft. The several digital multiplexer units may be located at such different locations, each adjacent its local input sources, without running large bundles of wires between locations.

Illustrated in FIGS. 3a and 3b is a block diagram of an exemplary passenger entertainment system controller (PESC) which includes a single multiplexer unit of the type illustrated in FIG. 1. FIGS. 3a and 3b form a single diagram when FIG. 3a is positioned immediately above FIG. 3b.

The local analog audio inputs to this exemplary controller and its multiplexer unit are 32 in number and designated as CH1 through CH32 inclusive. A modulated RF signal including a relatively low frequency carrier having video modulation and a higher frequency carrier having audio modulation is provided on an input line 70 as the remote input to this multiplexer unit of the controller. Thus the RF video on line 70 may comprise (a) a number of analog video signals, each modulated on its own carrier of a group of video carriers within the frequency band of about 50 - 300 megahertz and (b) a number of digitized audio samples serially modulated upon an audio RF carrier having a frequency of about 360 megahertz (well above the video carrier frequencies). This multiplexer unit accordingly may correspond to either of the second or third multiplexer units 12 and 14 of FIG. 1 in that it does receive the "remote" RF input. Each audio signal is input on a pair of lines, such as lines 72,74 for channel 1, fed to a buffer 76 and then to the analog to digital converter 78, which provides, for example, 16 bits per sample. The 16 bit digitized sample is then compressed with, for example, a 4:1 compression ratio in a suitable data compressing processor, such as for example the digital signal processor model TMS320C14 made by Texas Instruments and denoted as compression logic 80 in FIG. 3a. The output of the compression logic 80 is fed to a three state switch 82, having a control line designated as TSAE01, which is connected to and controlled by the similarly labeled output of a multiplexer timing circuit 84. Each of the 32 local audio inputs is fed through its own buffer, analog/digital converter, compressor and tri-state switch, which all are identical to those illustrated for channel 1 input. A plurality, such as five for example, of public address audio inputs are provided as indicated for PA zones 1 through 5, each on a pair of lines and each, like the other audio inputs, fed through its own buffer, analog to digital converter, compressor and tri-state switch TS, which are controlled by switch inputs TSPA01 through TSPA05. The modulated RF with its video and two audio signals, on input line (coaxial cable) 70 is fed through a filter 86, which provides the low carrier frequency RF with its modulated video on a line 88, and the high carrier frequency RF component with its audio modulated thereon on a line 90. The high frequency carrier with its audio,

on line 90, is demodulated in a demodulator 92 to remove the RF carrier and then decoded in a decoder 94, which recovers both data and sync signals present in the encoded audio that is fed to demodulator 92. It may be noted at this time that the digitized audio may be compressed and encoded, if deemed necessary or desirable, in one of several methods such as, for example, one arrangement that provides 5 bits out for every 4 bits in, and termed a "4B/5B NRZI Encoding Scheme". Such an encoding scheme is contemplated for a presently preferred embodiment of the invention but is not necessary for operation of the multiplexer units of the present invention. Thus, the digitized audio is compressed and encoded in a 4B/5B NRZI encoder provided in each multiplexer unit just prior to its modulator (see encoder 114 of FIG. 3a).

At the output of the decoder 94, then, appears a clock or data strobe on a line 96 and the frame sync on a line 98 which are contained in the encoded digitized samples modulated on the RF carrier that is received at input 70. This data strobe, which times the individual time slots, and the sync, which is the frame synchronizing signal, are fed to the multiplexer timer 84, which is a counter that provides the several indicated multiplexer switch operating outputs, including TSX, TSAE01 through TSAE32, and TSPA01 through TSPA05. This timer also provides on lines 102 and 104 an internally generated frame sync signal and a time slot or data strobe signal for use when such data strobe and sync signals are not available from the RF input (e.g. when there is no RF input to this multiplexer unit).

The data from the previous unit, which has been fed via RF input 70, is provided on a line 108 from the decoder 94 and thence to a tri-state switch 110, which is operated by the TSX signal from the timer 84. The several tri-state switches collectively comprise the switches of a conventional time division multiplexer, and are opened in sequence in accordance with control signals from the timer 84. All of the tri-state switches have their output connected in common to a single multiplexer output line 112. The signal of the single common line 112 comprises a composite frame, including the several subframes described above in connection with FIGS. 1 and 2. Thus the serial bit stream appearing on the common line 112 includes data in the time slots of its various subframes, as indicated in any one of FIGS. 2a, 2b and 2c, depending on whether the multiplexer unit illustrated in FIG. 3 is the first, second or third in the daisy chain. Thus, for example, if the unit illustrated in FIG. 3 corresponds to unit 12, which is the second of the units in the daisy chain of FIG. 1, then only subframes 1 and 2 have digitized samples in their time slots, whereas the time slots of subframe 3 have no data (see FIG. 2b). The composite data in the several subframes of each frame, on line 112, is then encoded in a 4B/5B NRZI encoder 114 (previously described), which is the companion to the decoder 94. Again, encoder 114 is contemplated for inclusion in a presently preferred embodiment but may

be completely omitted (with omission of the corresponding decoder 94) from the described chain of multiplexer units because this encoding and decoding is not required for operation of the present invention.

The composite data bit stream from encoder 114 is fed on a line 116 to a modulator 118, which modulates the data bit stream on an audio RF carrier having a frequency in the order of about 360 megahertz. This provides an audio modulated RF carrier on a line 120 which is combined with the video modulated RF carrier on line 88 after the latter has been amplified in an amplifier 124 and fed via an RF video line 126 as one of the two inputs to a combining circuit 128. The other input to circuit 128 is the audio RF on line 120. The output of combining circuit 128 on line 130 comprises the modulated RF carrier output of the multiplexer unit illustrated in FIG. 3.

For purposes not connected with the operation of the multiplexer unit, the controller illustrated in FIG. 3 also includes a microprocessor 140, having a memory 142, and a plurality of inputs fed via an input buffer 144 and an input buffer 146 (see the lower end of FIG. 3b) that provides data and other control and monitoring information to the microprocessor. An output of the microprocessor is provided via an interface logic circuit 148 on a controller output line 150. Additional data from monitors at various points in the system may be provided as inputs to an input/output logic circuit 152 for the microprocessor 140. Various power levels used internally of the controller may be provided from a power supply 156, which uses inputs from lines 158 and 160.

Although the embodiments described herein, for purposes of exposition, multiplex audio and video signals that are modulated on RF carriers, it will be understood that principles of this invention are applicable to multiplexing signals of many other types whether or not audio or video and whether or not employing carriers of RF or other frequencies.

#### Claims

1. A multiplexer unit (10) comprising:

means for providing a first group of inputs (AUDIO 1-AUDIO 6),  
 means (18) for providing a second group of inputs (RF), an output (20), and multiplexer timing means (84) for establishing a repetitive time frame characterised in that the said time frame is subdivided into a plurality of subframes, each said subframe being divided into a plurality of time slots (S1-S18), and  
 means (28) responsive to said first and second groups of inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, RF) and said timing means (84) for time division multiplexing said inputs to provide on the output (20) a composite serial bit stream of data bits, data bits of the inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) of said

first group all being uniquely assigned to an individual one of said subframes and data bits of the inputs (RF) of said second group being uniquely assigned to a second individual one of said subframes, at least some of the time slots (S1-S18) of one of said subframes being free of any data bits.

- 5      2. The multiplexer unit (10) of claim 1 wherein no data bits are assigned to all time slots (S1-S18) of at least one of said subframes.
- 10     3. The multiplexer unit (10) of claim 1 or claim 2 wherein said repetitive time frame is subdivided into a number of subframes that is greater than the number of said groups of inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, RF), and wherein the data bits of said groups of inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, RF) are assigned to less than all of said subframes whereby there are no data bits in at least one of said subframes.
- 15     4. The multiplexer unit (10) of any one of the preceding claims wherein the inputs (RF) of said second group are greater in number than the number of time slots (S7-S12) in said second subframe and include first and second subgroups, and wherein data bits of the first subgroup of inputs of said second group of inputs (RF) are uniquely assigned to time slots (S7-S12) of said second subframe and wherein data bits of a second subgroup of said second group of inputs (RF) are uniquely assigned to time slots (S13-S18) of a third one of said subframes.
- 20     5. The multiplexer unit (10) of any one of the preceding claims, wherein the inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) of said first group of inputs include local analog audio signals, and the multiplexer unit includes converter means (26a - 26f) for individually converting each of said local analog audio signals to digital samples representing such analog audio signals.
- 25     6. The multiplexer unit (10) as claimed in claim 5 comprising:  
       an array of multiplexing switches (28) connected to receive said digitized samples and provide a composite stream of said samples.
- 30     7. The multiplexer unit (10) of claim 5 or claim 6, wherein said second group of input signals (RF) comprises a group of digitized samples of audio signals modulated upon an RF carrier, and the multiplexer unit (10) comprises means (30) for demodulating said carrier to provide a bit stream of said digitized samples for time division multiplexing with the digitized samples of said first group of input signals (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6).
- 35     8. A chain of multiplexer units (10) comprising:

- first and second multiplexer units (10,12), each multiplexer unit (10,12) comprising means for providing a first group of inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, AUDIO 7 - AUDIO 12),  
means (18,20) for providing a second group of inputs (RF), an output (20,22), and multiplexer timing means (84) for establishing a repetitive time frame characterised in that  
the said time frame is subdivided into a plurality of subframes, each said subframe being divided into a plurality of time slots (S1-S18), and  
means (28) responsive to said first and second groups of inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, AUDIO 7 - AUDIO 12, RF) and said timing means (84)  
for time division multiplexing said inputs to provide on the output (20,22) a composite serial bit stream of data bits, data bits of the inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, AUDIO 7 - AUDIO 12) of said first group all being uniquely assigned to an individual one of said subframes and data bits of the inputs (RF) of said second group being uniquely assigned to a second individual one of said subframes;  
the output (20) of said first multiplexer unit (10) being connected to an input of the second group of inputs (RF) of said second multiplexer unit (12),  
the repetitive time frame of said second multiplexer unit (12) being based upon the repetitive time frame of said first multiplexer unit.
9. The chain of multiplexer units (10,12) of claim 8, wherein said first (10) and second (12) multiplexer units are positioned at a distance from one another.
10. The chain of multiplexer units (10,12) as claimed in claim 8 or claim 9, including means (94) for deriving frame sync signals from the output (20) of the first multiplexer unit (10) for defining frame and subframes for said second multiplexer (12).
11. A method for time division multiplexing different groups of input signals (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, RF) comprising the steps of:  
providing a first group of inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6), providing a second group of inputs (RF),  
time division multiplexing digitized samples of the signals of said first group of inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) in a train of repetitive time frames, characterised by the steps of  
dividing each said time frame into a plurality of subframes, each having a plurality of time slots (S1-S18),  
assigning the digitized samples of said first group of inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) to respective time slots (S1-S6) of a first individual one  
of said subframes,  
transmitting as a remote signal said repetitive time frames and the subframes of each frame with said digitized samples in said first individual subframe, and at least one other subframe having no digitized samples,  
establishing a train of repetitive time frames synchronized with said first mentioned train and subdivided into said plurality of subframes and time slots (S1-S18),  
time division multiplexing said remote signal with said second group of inputs (RF),  
said last mentioned step of multiplexing comprising:  
assigning digitized samples of said remote signal to time slots (S1-S6) of said first individual one of said subframes,  
providing digitized samples of a second group of inputs (RF) and assigning them to time slots (S7-S12) of a second individual one of said subframes, and  
providing an output signal comprising said time frames with digitized samples in said first and second individual subframes.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein said first group of inputs (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) comprises the output of a first signal source located at a first position, and said second group of inputs (RF) comprises the output of a second signal source located at a second position displaced from said first position, said step of performing said first mentioned multiplexing being carried out at a location adjacent said first signal source and said step of multiplexing said remote signal being carried out at a position closely adjacent the location of said second audio source.

#### Patentansprüche

1. Eine Multiplexereinheit (10) mit:

Einrichtungen zum Bereitstellen einer ersten Gruppe von Eingängen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6),  
Einrichtungen (18) zum Bereitstellen einer zweiten Gruppe von Eingängen (RF), eines Ausgangs (20) und Multiplexer-Zeitgebervorrichtungen (84) zum Erzeugen eines sich wiederholenden Zeitrahmens, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß  
der Zeitrahmen in eine Mehrzahl von Unterrahmen unterteilt ist, wobei jeder Unterrahmen in eine Mehrzahl von Zeitschlitzten (S1 bis S18) unterteilt ist, und  
Einrichtungen (28) vorgesehen sind, welche auf die ersten und zweiten Gruppen von Eingängen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6, RF) und die

- Zeitgebervorrichtungen (84) ansprechen, um die Eingänge zeitteilend zu multiplexen, um am Ausgang (20) einen zusammengesetzten seriellen Bitstrom von Datenbits zu erzeugen, wobei Datenbits der Eingänge (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6) der ersten Gruppe alle einzig einem individuellen der Unterrahmen zugeordnet sind und Datenbits der Eingänge (RF) der zweiten Gruppe einzig einem individuellen der zweiten Unterrahmen zugeordnet sind, wobei wenigstens einige der Zeitschlüsse (S1 bis S18) von einem der Unterrahmen frei von irgendwelchen Datenbits sind.
2. Die Multiplexereinheit (10) nach Anspruch 1, wobei keine Datenbits allen Zeitschlüßen (S1 bis S18) wenigstens eines der Unterrahmen zugeordnet sind.
3. Die Multiplexereinheit (10) nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, wobei der sich wiederholende Zeitrahmen in eine Anzahl von Unterrahmen unterteilt ist, deren Anzahl größer ist als die Anzahl der Gruppen von Eingängen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6, RF) und wobei die Datenbits der Gruppen von Eingängen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6, RF) weniger als allen Unterrahmen zugeordnet sind, wobei in wenigstens einem der Unterrahmen keine Datenbits vorhanden sind.
4. Die Multiplexereinheit (10) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Eingänge (RF) der zweiten Gruppe in ihrer Zahl größer als die Anzahl von Zeitschlüßen (S7 bis S12) in dem zweiten Unterrahmen sind und erste und zweite Untergruppen beinhaltet und wobei Datenbits der ersten Untergruppe von Eingängen der zweiten Gruppe von Eingängen (RF) einzig Zeitschlüßen (S7 bis S12) des zweiten Unterrahmens zugeordnet sind und wobei Datenbits einer zweiten Untergruppe der zweiten Gruppe von Eingängen (RF) einzig Zeitschlüßen (R13 bis R18) eines dritten der Unterrahmen zugeordnet sind.
5. Die Multiplexereinheit (10) nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Eingänge (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6) der ersten Gruppe von Eingängen lokale analoge Audiosignale beinhalten und die Multiplexereinheit Wandlervorrichtungen (26a bis 26f) beinhaltet zum individuellen Wandeln eines jeden der lokalen analogen Audiosignale in digitale Abtastwerte, welche ein derartiges analoges Audiosignal repräsentieren.
6. Die Multiplexereinheit (10) nach Anspruch 5, mit: einem Feld von multiplexenden Schaltern (28), die so verbunden sind, daß sie die digitalisierten Abtastwerte empfangen und einen zusammengesetzten Strom der Abtastwerte erzeugen.
7. Die Multiplexereinheit (10) nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, wobei die zweite Gruppe von Eingangssignalen (RF) eine Gruppe von digitalisierten Abtastwerten von Audiosignalen aufweist, die auf einem Hochfrequenzträger aufmoduliert sind und wobei die Multiplexereinheit (10) Einrichtungen (3) aufweist zum Demodulieren des Trägersignals, um einen Bitstrom der digitalisierten Abtastwerte für ein Zeitteil-Multiplexen mit den digitalisierten Abtastwerten der ersten Gruppe von Eingangssignalen (Audio 1 bis Audio 6) zu erzeugen.
8. Eine Kette von Multiplexereinheiten (10) mit:
- ersten und zweiten Multiplexereinheiten (10, 12), wobei jede Multiplexereinheit (10, 12) Einrichtungen aufweist zum Bereitstellen einer ersten Gruppe von Eingängen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6, AUDIO 7 bis AUDIO 12), Einrichtungen (18, 20) zum Bereitstellen einer zweiten Gruppe von Eingängen (RF), eines Ausgangs (20, 22) und Multiplexer-Zeitgebervorrichtungen (84) zum Erzeugen eines sich wiederholenden Zeitrahmens, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Zeitrahmen in eine Mehrzahl von Unterrahmen unterteilt ist, wobei jeder Unterrahmen in eine Mehrzahl von Zeitschlüßen (S1 bis S18) unterteilt ist, und Einrichtungen (28) vorgesehen sind, die auf die ersten und zweiten Gruppen von Eingängen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6, AUDIO 7 bis AUIO 12, RF) und die Zeitgebervorrichtungen (84) für ein Zeitteil-Multiplexen der Eingänge ansprechen, um am Ausgang (20, 22) einen zusammengesetzten seriellen Bitstrom von Datenbits zu erzeugen, wobei Datenbits der Eingänge (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6, AUDIO 7 bis AUIO 12) der ersten Gruppe alle einzig einen individuellen der Unterrahmen zugeordnet sind und Datenbits der Eingänge (RF) der zweiten Gruppe einzig einen zweiten individuellen der Unterrahmen zugeordnet sind; der Ausgang (20) der ersten Multiplexereinheit (10) mit einem Eingang der zweiten Gruppe von Eingängen (RF) der zweiten Multiplexereinheit (12) verbunden ist, wobei der sich wiederholende Zeitrahmen der zweiten Multiplexereinheit (12) auf dem sich wiederholenden Zeitrahmen der ersten Multiplexereinheit basiert.
9. Die Kette von Multiplexereinheiten (10, 12) nach Anspruch 8, wobei die ersten (10) und zweiten (12) Multiplexereinheiten im Abstand zueinander angeordnet sind.
10. Die Kette von Multiplexereinheiten (10, 12) nach

- Anspruch 8 oder 9, mit Einrichtungen (94) zum Erhalten von Rahmensynchronisationssignalen vom Ausgang (20) der ersten Multiplexereinheit (10), um den Rahmen und die Unterrahmen des zweiten Multiplexers (12) zu definieren.
11. Ein Verfahren zum Zeitteil-Multiplexen unterschiedlicher Gruppen von Eingangssignalen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6, RF) mit den folgenden Schritten:
- Bereitstellen einer ersten Gruppe von Eingängen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6),  
Bereitstellen einer zweiten Gruppe von Eingängen (RF),  
Zeitteil-Multiplexen digitalisierter Abtastwerte der Signale der ersten Gruppe von Eingängen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6) in einem Zug von sich wiederholenden Zeitrahmen, gekennzeichnet durch die folgenden Schritte:  
Teilen eines jeden Zeitrahmens in eine Mehrzahl von Unterrahmen, von denen jeder eine Mehrzahl von Zeitschlitzten (S1 bis S18) hat, Zuordnen der digitalisierten Abtastwerte der ersten Gruppe von Eingängen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6) an jeweilige Zeitschlitzte (S1 bis S6) in einem ersten individuellen der Unterrahmen, Übertragen der sich wiederholenden Zeitrahmen und Unterrahmen eines jeden Rahmens als Fernsteuersignal mit den digitalisierten Abtastwerten im ersten individuellen Unterrahmen, wobei wenigstens ein anderer Unterrahmen keine digitalisierten Abtastwerte enthält, Erzeugen eines Zuges von sich wiederholenden Zeitrahmen synchron mit dem ersten Zug und unterteilt in die Mehrzahl von Unterrahmen und Zeitschlitzten (S1 bis S18),  
Zeitteil-Multiplexen des Fernsteuersignales mit der zweiten Gruppe von Eingängen (RF), wobei der zuletzt erwähnte Schritt des Multiplexers aufweist:  
Zuordnen digitalisierter Abtastwerte des Fernsteuersignales an Zeitschlitzte (S1 bis S6) an den ersten individuellen der Unterrahmen, Bereitstellen digitalisierter Abtastwerte einer zweiten Gruppe von Eingängen (RF) und deren Zuordnen an Zeitschlitzte (S7 bis S12) eines zweiten individuellen aus den Unterrahmen, und  
Bereitstellen eines Ausgangssignales, das die Zeitrahmen mit digitalisierten Abtastwerten in den ersten und zweiten individuellen Unterrahmen aufweist.
12. Das Verfahren nach Anspruch 11, wobei die erste Gruppe von Eingängen (AUDIO 1 bis AUDIO 6) den Ausgang einer ersten Signalquelle aufweist, die in einer ersten Position angeordnet ist und wobei die zweite Gruppe von Eingängen (RF) den Ausgang einer zweiten Signalquelle aufweist, die an einer zweiten Position versetzt von der ersten Position angeordnet ist, wobei der Schritt des Durchführens des ersten Multiplexens an einer Stelle benachbart der ersten Signalquelle durchgeführt wird und der Schritt des Multiplexens des Fernsteuersignales an einer Position nahe bei der Stelle der zweiten Audioquelle durchgeführt wird.
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- Revendications**
1. Unité de multiplexage (10) comprenant:
- 15 un moyen pour fournir un premier groupe d'entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6),  
un moyen (18) pour fournir un deuxième groupe d'entrées (RF), une sortie (20), et un moyen de synchronisation de multiplexeur (84) pour établir une trame temporelle répétitive, caractérisée en ce que  
ladite trame temporelle est subdivisée en une pluralité de sous-trames, chacune desdites sous-trames étant divisée en une pluralité d'intervalles de temps (S1-S18), et  
des moyens (28) sensibles auxdits premier et deuxième groupes d'entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, RF) et audit moyen de synchronisation (84) pour multiplexer temporellement lesdites entrées afin de fournir sur la sortie (20) un flot binaire séquentiel composite de bits de données, les bits de données des entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) dudit premier groupe étant tous attribués de façon unique à une sous-trame distincte desdites sous-trames, et les bits de données des entrées (RF) dudit deuxième groupe étant attribués de façon unique à une deuxième sous-trame distincte desdites sous-trames, au moins quelques-uns des intervalles de temps (S1-S18) de l'une des sous-trames étant dépourvus de bits de données.
- 20
2. Unité de multiplexage (10) selon la revendication 1, dans laquelle aucun bit de données n'est attribué à tous les intervalles de temps (S1-S18) d'au moins une desdites sous-trames.
- 25
3. Unité de multiplexage (10) selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans laquelle ladite trame temporelle répétitive est subdivisée en un nombre de sous-trames qui est supérieur au nombre desdits groupes d'entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, RF), et dans laquelle les bits de données desdits groupes d'entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, RF) sont attribués à un nombre de sous-trames inférieur à celui de toutes lesdites sous-trames, ce qui fait qu'il n'y a pas de bits de données dans au moins une desdites sous-trames.
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4. Unité de multiplexage (10) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle les entrées (RF) dudit deuxième groupe sont en nombre supérieur au nombre d'intervalles de temps (S7-S12) dans ladite deuxième sous-trame et comprennent des premier et deuxième sous-groupes, et dans laquelle les bits de données du premier sous-groupe d'entrées dudit deuxième groupe d'entrées (RF) sont attribués de façon unique aux intervalles de temps (S7-S12) de ladite deuxième sous-trame, et dans laquelle les bits de données d'un deuxième sous-groupe dudit deuxième groupe d'entrées (RF) sont attribués de façon unique aux intervalles de temps (S13-S18) d'une troisième desdites sous-trames. 5
5. Unité de multiplexage (10) selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle les entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) dudit premier groupe d'entrées comprennent des signaux audio analogiques locaux, et l'unité de multiplexage comprend des moyens convertisseurs (26a - 26f) pour convertir séparément chacun desdits signaux audio analogiques locaux en échantillons numériques représentant ces signaux audio analogiques. 10 20
6. Unité de multiplexage (10) selon la revendication 5, comprenant:  
un ensemble de commutateurs de multiplexage (28) connectés de manière à recevoir lesdits échantillons numérisés et à fournir un flot composite desdits échantillons. 25
7. Unité de multiplexage (10) selon la revendication 5 ou la revendication 6, dans laquelle ledit deuxième groupe de signaux d'entrée (RF) comprend un groupe d'échantillons numérisés de signaux audio modulés par une porteuse RF, et l'unité de multiplexage (10) comprend un moyen (30) pour démoduler ladite porteuse afin de fournir un flot binaire desdits échantillons numérisés en vue d'un multiplexage temporel avec les échantillons numérisés dudit premier groupe de signaux d'entrée (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6). 30 35 40
8. Chaîne d'unités de multiplexage (10) comprenant:  
des première et deuxième unités de multiplexage (10, 12), chaque unité de multiplexage (10, 12) comprenant un moyen pour fournir un premier groupe d'entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, AUDIO 7 - AUDIO 12),  
des moyens (18, 20) pour fournir un deuxième groupe d'entrées (RF), une sortie (20, 22), et un moyen de synchronisation de multiplexeur (84) pour établir une trame temporelle répétitive, caractérisée en ce que ladite trame temporelle est subdivisée en une 45 50 55
- pluralité de sous-trames, chacune desdites sous-trames étant divisée en une pluralité d'intervalles de temps (S1-S18), et des moyens (28) sensibles auxdits premier et deuxième groupes d'entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, AUDIO 7 - AUDIO 12, RF) et audit moyen de synchronisation (84) pour multiplexer temporellement lesdites entrées afin de fournir sur la sortie (20, 22) un flot binaire séquentiel composite de bits de données, les bits de données des entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, AUDIO 7 - AUDIO 12) dudit premier groupe étant tous attribués de façon unique à une sous-trame distincte desdites sous-trames et les bits de données des entrées (RF) dudit deuxième groupe étant attribués de façon unique à une deuxième sous-trame distincte desdites sous-trames;  
la sortie (20) de ladite première unité de multiplexage (10) étant connectée à une entrée du deuxième groupe d'entrées (RF) de ladite deuxième unité de multiplexage (12), la trame temporelle répétitive de ladite deuxième unité de multiplexage (12) étant basée sur la trame temporelle répétitive de ladite première unité de multiplexage.
9. Chaîne d'unités de multiplexage (10, 12) selon la revendication 8, dans laquelle lesdites première (10) et deuxième (12) unités de multiplexage sont placées à distance l'une de l'autre.
10. Chaîne d'unités de multiplexage (10, 12) selon la revendication 8 ou la revendication 9, comprenant un moyen (94) pour dériver des signaux de synchronisation de trame depuis la sortie (20) de la première unité de multiplexage (10) pour définir la trame et les sous-trames de ladite deuxième unité de multiplexage (12).
11. Procédé pour multiplexer temporellement différents groupes de signaux d'entrée (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6, RF), comprenant les étapes consistant à :  
fournir un premier groupe d'entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) fourissant un deuxième groupe d'entrées (RF), multiplexer temporellement les échantillons numérisés des signaux dudit premier groupe d'entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) dans un train de trames temporales répétitives, caractérisé par les étapes consistant à :  
diviser chacune desdites trames temporelles en une pluralité de sous-trames ayant chacune une pluralité d'intervalles de temps (S1-S18), attribuer les échantillons numérisés dudit premier groupe d'entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) aux intervalles de temps respectifs (S1-S6)

- d'une première sous-trame distincte desdites sous-trames,  
 transmettre comme signal à distance lesdites trames temporelles répétitives et les sous-trames de chaque trame avec lesdits échantillons numérisés dans ladite première sous-trame distincte, et au moins une autre sous-trame n'ayant pas d'échantillons numérisés, 5  
 établir un train de trames temporelles répétitives synchronisé avec ledit train mentionné en premier et subdivisé en ladite pluralité de sous-trames et d'intervalles de temps (S1-S18),  
 multiplexer temporellement ledit signal à distance avec ledit deuxième groupe d'entrées (RF),  
 ladite étape de multiplexage mentionnée en dernier comprenant:  
 l'attribution des échantillons numérisés dudit signal à distance auxdits intervalles de temps (S1-S6) de ladite première sous-trame distincte 20  
 desdites sous-trames,  
 la production des échantillons numérisés d'un deuxième groupe d'entrées (RF) et leur attribution aux intervalles de temps (S7-S12) d'une deuxième sous-trame distincte desdites sous-trames, et 25  
 la production d'un signal de sortie comprenant lesdites trames temporelles avec les échantillons numérisés dans lesdites première et deuxième sous-trames distinctes. 30
12. Procédé selon la revendication 11, dans lequel ledit premier groupe d'entrées (AUDIO 1 - AUDIO 6) comprend la sortie d'une première source de signal placée à une première position, et ledit deuxième groupe d'entrées (RF) comprend la sortie d'une deuxième source de signal placée à une deuxième position déplacée par rapport à ladite première position, ladite étape consistant à accomplir ledit multiplexage mentionné en premier étant effectuée à un emplacement adjacent à ladite première source de signal et ladite étape consistant à multiplexer ledit signal à distance étant effectuée à une position étroitement adjacente à l'emplacement de ladite deuxième source audio. 35  
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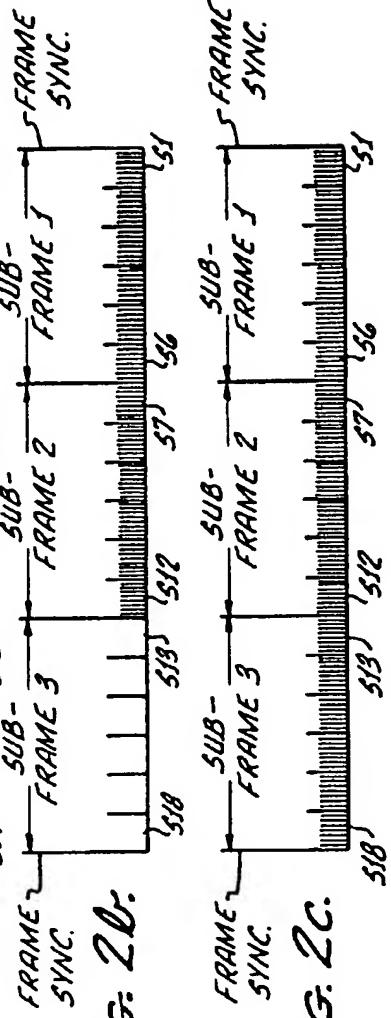
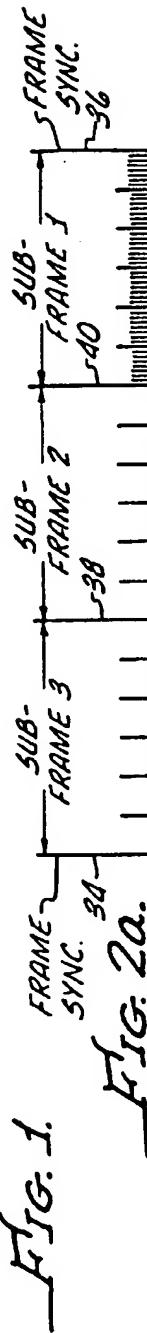
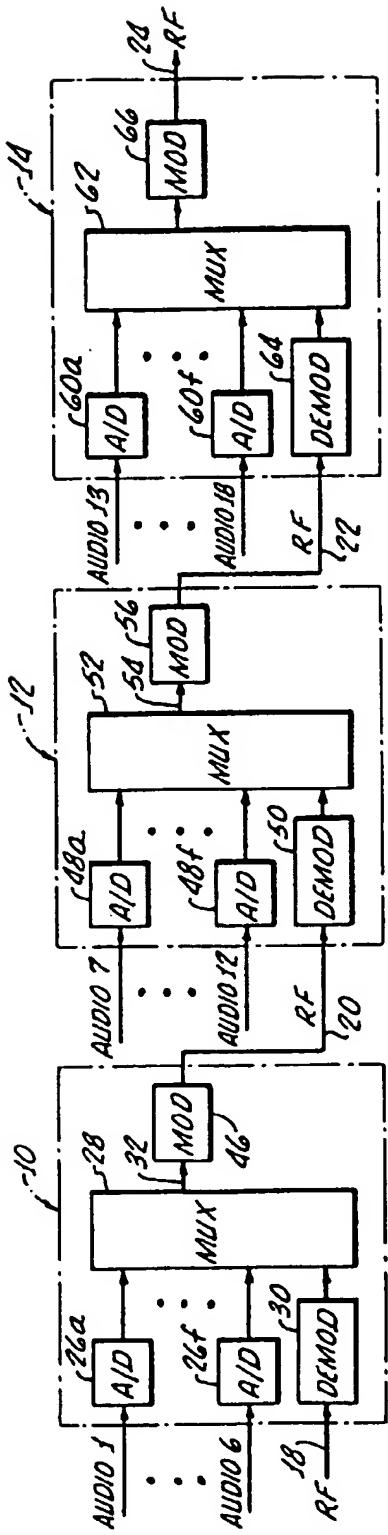


FIG. 2b.

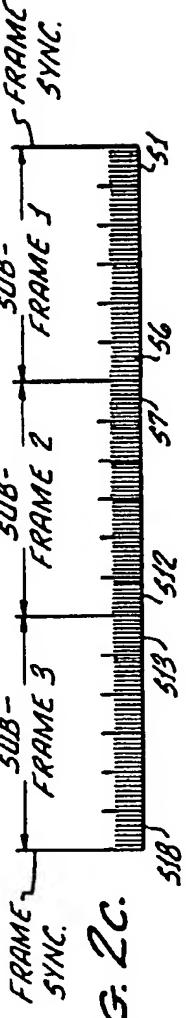


FIG. 2c.

FIG. 3a.